THEY HAVE GOBBLED A MAJORITY OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERREES.

AND ARE PREPARED TO PUSH THEIR HORBY -GOSSIP AS TO THE PRESIDENTIAL DELE-GATES - WORK AT THE INFLA-

TION HEADQUARTERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 6-Although the President will doubtless take his time in selecting the three delegates to the expected international bimetallic conference, left to his choice by the provisions of Mr. Wolcott's amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, much interest is feit here in the coming nominations. It is an open secret that Senator Hill, in his new capacity of political champion and adviser of the President, will urge the selection of ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower as one of the three Presidential delegates. Mr. Hill thinks that Mr. Flower's appointment would be construed as a substantial recognition of the regular Democracy in New-York, while it would also be received as a satisfactory and conservative selection by the friends of sound money. Other possible delegates now mentioned are ex-Secretary Fairchild, Henry W. Cannon, and President Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Andrews, of Brown University.

It is generally believed that Germany will issue the call for the conference, and that the sessions will begin late in the summer or in the fall Where it shall be held will depend upon the conditions of the call, as will also the basis upon which the questions of ratio and of the extent to which silver shall be used are to be discussed. On this latter point it is understood that the advocates of free coinage will demand that the ratio shall be fixed at 16 to 1, and that they will not swerve from this contention. As now appears they will constitue a majority of the commission from this country, as five of the six already chosen hold views favorable to independent free coinage. If the three delegates to be appointed by the President should all be opposed to free coinage under existing conditions in this country, as Mr. Hitt is, the commission would still stand five to four in favor of independent free coinage.

The Wolcott provision is not materially different from that under which the Brussels Conference was appointed in 1892, except in the number of delegates and in providing the means in their selection. The Brussels Commissioners on the part of the United States numbered five, and they were all appointed by the President. The wording of the law as regarded the purpose of the conference was in that case the same as in this, the language being that the conference should be held "with a view to secure internationally a fixity of relative values between gold and silver, as money, by means of a common ratio between those metals, with free mintage at such ratio." In 1892 an appropriation of \$80,000 was made to pay the expenses of the Commission, while \$100,000 is now provided. All the members of the Commission so far chosen are lawyers, except Mr. Hitt, and all except Messrs. Teller and Hitt served on the Confederate side during the War of the Rebellion. All are fifty years old and over. Speaker Crisp is the youngest member, being fifty. Senator Teller and Mr. Culberson are each sixty-four, Mr. Jones fifty-five, Mg. Daniel fifty-two and Mr. Hitt sixty-one. The click of busy typewriters and the hum of earnest conversation filled the headquarters of the brand-new Bimetallic party to-day. Of course, Senator Stewart, of Nevada—who declared in the Senate four days ago that "you could make a million better silver men out of me than out of some who criticise me; a million of these half-hearted men who do not believe that the United States is big enough and great enough to legislate as to coinage; a million of gold and silver, as money, by means of a com-

of these half-hearted men who do not believe that the United States is big enough and great enough to legislate as to coinage; a million of those who would go abroad and ask help to legislate for domestic affairs"—was a central and perhaps the most important figure among those present. But even his silver vocabulary, copious as it is, does not exceed that of ex-Representative A. J. Warner, of Ohlo, who has been the talkative and bustling chief engineer of the Elmetallic League since its organization. It needs only the hint of a suggestion to set General Warner's wheels in motion and keep them revolving for an indefinite period. Language flows from his lips with a speed that never lags, and

volving for an indefinite period. Language flows from his lips with a speed that never lags, and the reservoir is always full, even to overflowing. In conversation to-day General Warner outlined the plans and policy of the new party, and of course predicted a sweeping victory for it in the Presidential contest of 1896. Among other things he said: "Sentiment on the money question is rapidly crystallizing in the United States, and the campaign of next year will show that the people are interested in but one issue. That issue is the gold standard versus the bimetallic the people are interested in but one issue. That issue is the gold standard versus the bimetallic standard. Bimetallism will win. The campaign will be conducted on straight and well-defined lines, and everybody, the politicians included, will be brought to the scratch."

"What is your idea of what the policy of the gold men is likely to be at the international conference," was asked.

gold men is likely to be at the international conference? was asked.

"As they are playing merely for delay, they may try to divert the question from its legitimate channels. The Rothschilds may even propose some such scheme as they did before for extending and increasing the uses of silver. But that is not the end we have in view, nor will any such proposition be seriously considered by the friends of silver. Silver properly recognized as standard money is what we are fighting for, and we will be content with nothing less. Of course, there will be talk about a change of ratio, but nothing can come of that. France, for one, would refuse to recoin her silver. But our programme is in no wise dependent upon what the conference may or may not do. We are satisfied that England will dominate the deliberations and the decision, and this is warrant erations and the decision, and this is warrant enough for us to go ahead with our plans." "Will the new party make any effort to in-fluence results in this year's State elections?"

"Will the new party make any enterty fluence results in this year's State elections?"
"No; though, of course, the silver question will, without any effort of ours, come up in the State conventions, and be discussed on the stump. Silver, too, will show gratifying strength. But we are arranging for a National campaign. We can hope for no permanent benefit without we can secure the election of a President and a we can secure the election of a President and a Congress friendly to silver and committed to the remonetization of that metal, and so our fight proper will not be made until next year. And it will be made in earnest then, and under conditions that will bring the silver men together out of both of the old parties. There will be some hesitation here and there for a while. Old political affiliations are not easily broken. But when the real issue is presented, and the real situation understood, no sincere friend of silver, North or South, East or West, will draw back or desert his colors."

mention is made about a running mate "No mention is made about a running mate for Mr. Sibley," was suggested.
"There is some difference of opinion as to the Vice-Presidency," was the reply. "It has not been agreed as yet whether the second place on the ticket should be filled from the South or West, or by a forrier Republican or Democrat. But that will be attended to in time."

MOVEMENTS OF PROMINENT MEN.

EVERYBODY RUSHING OUT OF TOWN TO GET A LITTLE REST-SOME LAST APPEALS FOR "PAP." Washington, March 6 .- Postmaster-General Bissell, accompanied by Mrs. Bissell, left Washington at 10 o'clock this morning for New-York City. From there they will go to Buffalo. The Postmaster-General will look after private business and take a rest. He will remain away about ten days. First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones will act as Postmas-ter-General during Mr. Bissell's absence.

Secretary Lamont also started for New-York

this morning on the 10 o'clock train, expecting to be away about a week. Vice-President Stevenson left this city for his home in Bloomington, Ill., last night, and will take a long and much-needed rest. When the Senate adjourned he was suffering from a very cold and his voice was almost gone. The Vice-



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President has not had a rest for almost three years work beginning with the campaign that resulted in his election. Ther followed the long sions of the LHId Congress and the illness of his daughter, all of which kept him on a nervous strain. The numbers of Congress still in Washington are making the departments their headquarters. rember of them visited the State. War and Navy lepartments to-day to make final appeals in mat-ters concerning their conditions. Among the early callers was Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia. Postmaster-General-elect. Mr. Wilson will return to his home in West Virginia in a few days to rest autil the let of next month, when he will assume his new duties.

his new duties.

Ex-Senator Matt W. Ransom started this morning for his home in Weldon, N. C., where he will remain for ten days. He will then ret rn to Washington for a few days, it being his present intension to start for his new post as Minister to Mexico in about two weeks.

TO BUILD A SUBMARINE BOAT

A UNIQUE AND INTERESTING ADDITION

DESCRIPTION OF A CRAFT WHICH IS EXPECTED TO RUN EIGHT KNOTS AN HOUR UNDER

WATER-CONSTRUCTION TO

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 6.-The Naval Bureau of Construction and Repairs has completed the preparation of plans and specifications of the Navy's first boat. Within a few days, probably this week, Secretary Herbert will let the contract to build the vessel. It is likely that the Columbia Iron Works, of Baltimore, will undertake the work under the supervision of Mr. Holland, the inventor of the model adopted. It is expected that in eighteen menths the boat will be ready for service. As finally determined upon, the craft is a novelty in sign, which, if successful in practical operations, will prove an important addition to the Navy. will be capable of going on the surface at high speed, of sinking quickly to a reasonable depth and of travelling under the water. It will be of steel throughout. Its shape will be similar to a huge eigar, flattened at the lower side. The general di-mensions will be: Length 80 feet, diameter 11 feet, and a total displacement of 138 tons. There will be two kinds of motive power, one for surface propul-sion, the other for under-water navigation. Steam will be employed when the vessel is affoat or awash, and twin quadruple-expansion engines will be fitted in, capable of developing 1,000 horse-power and of making 500 revolutions a minute. The grate surface 38 square feet and the heating surface 2,000

For submerged propulsion a 70 horse-power dynamo and 345 storage batteries will be used. It is calculated that when floating light the boat will make sixteen knots; when partly submerged, fifteen knots, and when entirely below the surface, eight knots. Under ordinary circumstances running awash her endurance will be fifteen hours, and when completely covered by the waves eight hours. Her armament will consist of two torpedo tubes, fitted to fire automobile torpedoes. Seven torpedoes can be carried on board. For surface operations a turret and superstructure have been designed as protection against fire and as a covering to the interior arrangements. The turret is to be slightly forward of the centre of buoyancy, and rises to a height of four and one-half feet. formed of three plates, forged into a cylindrical shape, fastened together by heavy angle bars and vary in thickness and inclination. The heaviest is degrees on the sides. Projecting above the turnet is an eight-inch tube for the pilot's head. Abaft this tube will be the smokestack and air-shaft, which are placed concentrically and operated by long, 5 feet wide at the base and 4 feet wide at the top. It is so shaped at the ends as to present the least possible resistance to the water.

square feet.

of water is controllable and it can be made so great that from this time until the load is entirely below the surface only a few seconds have clarged. Horizontal diving rudders, which can be pitched at any destrable angle, are provided and by their operation the bow of the vessel is turned downward. The propellers are still revolving and the direction must be toward the bottom. It is calculated that for about one minute steam can be used for propulsion. By the time the hoat is below the water the electrical power is in operation, and no further attention is given the bolters until surface propulsion is again thought necessary. The pilot wishing to rise, the reverse method is adopted. If the vessel is at anchor, the water is pressed out of tanks containing it by an ejector pump, and air is driven into the tanks. If running under the surface, the boat is simply steered upward by the rudders. For underwater cruising light is to be supplied by incandescent lamps. The air carried in the superstructure will be sufficient for several hours, but if it should be necessary to remain long under water a quantity of air stored on board in manganese bronze cylinders can be drawn upon.

The plans go into detail in every particular and have been carefully prepared. Whether the vessel is a success or failure the Government is to lose nothing. If it does not meet the requirements it is to be rejected, and the sureties of the builders with have to refund whatever payments may have been made. The general impression in naval circles is that the experiment is well worth trying, and that in the end the Navy may obtain a vessel of much value.

THE INCOME TAX LITIGATION.

THE INCOME TAX LITIGATION. ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO CONSOLIDATE THE THREE SUITS AND TAKE THEM UP TOGETHER

Washington, March 6.-Arrangements were made in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day for the argument on the income tax cases. At the that there were three cases relating to the income tax now before the court, two of them (the New-York cases) presenting identically the same questions and based upon the same records; the third originated in the District of Columbia and was the only one in which the Government was directly interested. That was a suit, he said, for an injunction to restrain the Commissioner of Internal Reve nue from proceeding to carry out the law. The At-torney-General asked that the Government might be permitted to appear in the other two cases, however, and he suggested that they be all consolidated, and whatever time was deemed reasonable for their argument might be given to counsel Chief Justice Fuller asked if counsel on the other

solidated, and whatever time was deemed reasonable for their argument might be given to counsel. Chief Justice Fuller asked if counsel of the other side had anything to suggest in the matter, and Mr. Shellabarger, of this city, responded that his firm appeared for Mr. Moore in the suit against Commissioner Miller. He said he was laboring under some embarrassment, from the fact that it had been arranged that ex-Senator Edmunds, who was associated with them, should make the oral argument in behalf of their client, but that he had been and still was sick in bed with grip. He had received a telegram from Mr. Edmunds yesterday saying that he expected to he able to appear to-morrow and make the argument if required. Mr. Shellabarger said that he had no objection to the consolidation of the cases, if he did not otherwise abbreviate the time to which they would be entitled.

The Chlef Justice said that the purpose of consolidation would be for hearing as one case.

James C. Carter, who appears for the Continental Trust Company, in support of the law, observed that the ordinary rules governing the time for argument seemed to be inad-quate.

The Chlef Justice inquired how much time counsel thought they should have. His idea was to take up the three cases together, and asked if one hour in addition would be enough to satisfy counsel.

Clarence A Seward, who represents the stockholders of the New-York trust companies, and is opposed to the law, said that he could speak for only two of the cases, in which there were five counsel engaged, and he hoped that ample time would be given.

After consulting with his associates on the bench, the Chief Justice announced that they had decided to allot ten hours to counsel, five on each side, the division of which they might adjust among themselves. If it developed that this time was not sufficient, it would be heard, and three counsel on a side would be permitted to speak. The usual rule, giving the opening and closing to the appellant, he said, would be heard and three counsel in a h invaluable for dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation and nervousness. Never set out on a winter or spring journey without it. Elderly persons and the delicate and con-

NEWS NOTES AT THE CAPITAL.

THE PRESIDENT'S REAPPOINTMENT OF REJECTED NOMINEES.

A CASE WHICH MAY CAUSE MUCH PRICTION AND ESTABLISH A PRECEDENT-SENATOR TEL-LER'S PAPERWEIGHT-GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA - AMERICAN

Washington, March 6.-The action of the President yesterday in making a recess appointment of Alfred D. Tinsley to be postmaster at Sioux Falls, S. D., has caused much comment among such Sen-ators as happened to be about the Capitol to-day. This nomination was made during the second session of the LIHI Congress and was permitted to remain unacted upon until that session adjourned. This was due to the opposition of Senator Pettigrew, who lives at Sioux Falls, it being an unwrit-ten law of the Senate that the man named for postmaster of the home town of a Senator must be acceptable to the Senator.

In the debate on this case Mr. Pettigrew made some plain statements, chief among them, it is alleged, being one that Tinsley was a political enemy with whom the South Dakota Senator said he would be unwilling to trust the care of his mail that might pass through the office. The fight against Tinsley was hot in the second session, but no action was taken, and immediately upon the adjournment he

was hot in the second session, but no action was taken, and immediately upon the adjournment he was again nominated. The opposition of Mr. Pettigrew was renewed, and on almost the last day of the session Tinsley and on almost the last day of the session Tinsley as rejected by a large majority of the votes cast.

Having been rejected, this was supposed to be the end of Tinsley, but no sooner had the Senate adjourned than he was named again as a recess appointee. This will stani good until his case is again acted upon by the Senate. Senators who have looked into this case say it has but one or two parallels in the history of Congress, Section 2 of Article 2 of the Constitution, defining the powers and duties of the President, says that he shall have power "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Ambassadors". . . and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, "etc. It has always been held that the rejection of a nomination was the withholding of the Senate's consent, and few Presidents have ever overridden that decision. Grant did it once, and so did Harrison, during the first part of his term. Senators assert that by carrying the matter to the point to which it has been carried in this case the Executive is able to mullify the provision of the Constitution providing for the consent of the Senate, a construction which the Constitution, they assert, does not justify. One prominent Democratic Senator said this afternoon that while the letter of the law had not been violated, its spirit had, and that the whole thing was simply a question of taste, so far as the President was concerned. If he saw fit to disregard the wishes of the Senate there was no power in the Senate to restrain him.

One thing may, however, result, and that is a rupture at the beginning of the next session of Congress and a vigorous demand for the recognition of that conversely that Senators contend belongs to the consenting power in the matter of appointments. If

enting power in the matter of appointments. It iters remain, after the nine months' vacation, he mind they appear to be in now, the Tinsley will be made a precedent for their future ance in the matter of confirming or rejecting linations sent to the Senate. It promises to be-a celebrated case in the annals of this Con-

Office, Arthur P. Greely and John H. Bricks who were nominated to the Senate to succeed Judges

Senator Teller, of Colorado, has received from weight which the Senator says he will take to the lesson to demonstrate the platform of the silver men. It is a block of silver, of standard fineness, weighting and inscribed "Sixteen Counces Colorado Silver superimposed on which is a block of gold, inscribed, "One Ounce Arizona Gold." The Sentiar prizes the gift especially for the fact that Mr. Morse himself mined the one from which the buildon was employed.

tion has had Mr. Bayard's unceasing attention

Secretary Morton has been arrived indexed an international exhibition of arricultural machinery to be held in Vienna on May 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1826, by the Imperial Agricultural Society of Vienna, under the patronage of Historical Society of Vienna tural Society of Vienna, under the patronage of His Imperial Highress the Archiuke Carl Ludwig. The Secretary has been asked to call the attention of manufacturers to this exhibition and to inform them that the lists for applicants for space from America will remain open until April 15, 1886, and all exhibitions whose machines need power must supply their own motors, which will be regarded as a part of the exhibit. Exhibitors may sell machines not none can be removed from the exhibition until the close. Arrangements have been paged.

Suez Canal during the year 1894, and these were war vessels or yachts. "Not one mercantile ship | ernment is maintaining a firm front and doing all flying the American flag entered th year, although many cargoes designated for America passed through in British ships." This statement is made by Consul-General Penfield, stationed at Cairo, Egypt, in a report just received at the Department of State.

General Superintendent Kimball, of the Life-Saving Service, has notified to the superintend of the Hid, IVth, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth, Xth, Alth and XIIth Life-Saving Districts that Congress has ed their salaries from \$1,800 to \$1,600. The 80perintendents of the 1st, 11d, Vth and VIIth districts had their salaries increased to 11.50, thus equalizing the salaries of all superintendents. Heretofore the salaries have been adjusted largely on the basis of the number of stations in the various districts. Now some of the superintendents who have as few as two stations to look after receive as much salary as superintendents who have one. Superintendents of the superintendents

A BLUNDER IN THE NAVAL BILL. Washington, March 6 (Special).-It is found that in the rush to get through bills at the eleventh hour. Congress blundered seriously in one important provision of the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill as it passed the House provided for 2,000 enlisted men and subsistence and clothing for half that number. The Senate Committee reduced the number of additional men to 1,000, and struck from the House measure all provisions for rations and clothing. It appears that the House had curiously of the proposed increase in the enlisted force, and provided food and clothing for only half the authorized number. The Senate Committee, not apsults, struck out the sum authorized for the 1,000 listed force, for which pay is provided, but there is no fund provided from which the new

can be subsisted and clothed. The Naval authori-

not only enriches the blood, but accelerates its circulatism and kidney complaint, particularly prevalent at

valescent are greatly aided by it.

DOMMERV

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (VID Brut). "High Grade Champagne of

uniform quality."

ties are consequently much embarrassed. Under the head of "Provisions for the Navy," to be dis-bursed through the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, a lump sum of \$1,05,000 is appropriated. Clearly the Secretary of the Navy has the right to enlist the 1,000 additional men, and it is believed that out of this sum he can provide for their maintenance. Of course, \$1,05,000 will not be sufficient to feed and clothe the present force and the additional 1,000 men, but it can be made to go as far as possible, and a deficiency created, if necessary. There are some legal points involved in the matter, which will probably be referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion. The expectation of naval officers is that the men will be enlisted, fed and clothed from the general fund. The last months of the fiscal year may be lost sight of, and the next Congress be called upon to appropriate for the excess over the authorized expenditures. The services of the additional 1,000 men will shortly be required, and Secretary Herbert is said to be of the opinion that, under the circumstances, he will be justified in following a course somewhat unusual, but one that the House and the Senate, with the exception of the Committee on Appropriations, intended should be taken. counts, a lump sum of \$1,075,000 is appropriated.

THE FRIESLAND AGROUND.

SHE GOES ASHORE INSIDE THE BREAK-WATER AT PORT SAID.

ALL THE AMERICAN TOURISTS, HOWEVER, HAD LEFT HER AT JOPPA AND PROCEEDED TO

Port Said, March 6.-The Belgian steamer Friesland, Captain Nickels, from New-York February 6, ing this port. She is hard and fast, but the bottom as possible in order to lighten her, and tugs are ting. Her steering gear is also disabled,

Pitisburg, March 6.-"The Pittsburg Times" retourists on board the Friesland had left the vessel yesteriay at Joppa to go to Jerusalem. They will came from Frank Guthrie, one of the managers o

had gone ashore there, but was lying in an easy Her passengers are not aboard. The Friesland went to Joppa and her passengers disembarked there and up to Jerusalem. As there is no harbor at was time to return and take her passengers on board. The Friesland sailed from here on ary 6 with 470 passengers. She was chartered from the Red Star Line by Frank C. Clark for an ex-

the Orient, are over Lobe people from the i States and Canada, who sailed from New-late in January og early in Petsuary. Hamburg American express steamer Augusta-captain Kiempff, sailed on January 22 opassengers, and at Genoa she took on 199. She was last reported at Constantinople, she arrived on March 2. Purst Bismarch, of the appear line. Captain istrices.

Inner La Touraine, Captain Santelli, the 125 passengers on February 6, and at Alexandria, Egypt, yesterday, and, Captain Nickels, safled on the La Touraine, with 430 passengers, ne is scheduled to reach New-York out April 5. The Friesland expected to

terior, said he had not obtained the Federal Council's views on Dr. Hasse's resolution, but would admit that he was not opposed to hampering the acquisition of conservant at the State of some consern at the State of some conservation of citizenship. On the other hand it would not accord with the spirit of the commercial treatles to provent a Hebrew citizen of a treaty State from encasing in trade in Germany.

In the Hose of the Catholic Centre, admitted that the Hebrews gave many just causes for companies of the Catholic Centre, admitted the Hebrews them, but, with the rest of his party, he was opposed to exceptional law-making which the strong directed against the Hebrews to-day, might be turned against the Catholic.

Friedrich of citizenship. On the other hand it would not accord with the spirit of the commercial treatles to provent a Hebrew citizen of a treaty State from encasting of the commercial treatles to provent a Hebrew citizen of a treaty State from encasting of the Catholic Centre, admitted the provent a Hebrew citizen of a treaty State from encasting of the catholic Centre, admitted the provent a Hebrew citizen of a treaty State from encasting of the Catholic Centre, admitted to provent a Hebrew citizen of a treaty State from encasting of the Catholic Centre, admitted to provent a Hebrew citizen of a treaty State from encasting of the Catholic Admiral Meads has been districted to keep him-self in telegraphic communication with the Navy Department pending further advices from Colombia. If the situation grows more serious other ships of the North Atlantic Squadron will be sent to Colon. News received at the Navy Department is to the Only five American vessels passed through the Suez Canal during the year 1894, and these were able to contend with the regular forces. The Govis known of the conditions in the interior, but re-ports are that the rebels in that part of Colombia are numerous and fairly well organized. Concerning the sea coast the State and Navy departments ing the sea coast the State and Navy departments are fully advised. The revolutionists are strongest at Euena Ventura, Savanilla and Boens del Toro. The chief concern of the authorities here relates to affairs on the lethmus. Under the early treaty with New-Granada the United States engaged positively to maintain the neutrality of the Isthmus and to keep open the transit. To carry out this engagement troops may be landed and force employed. In the Colombian revolution of ISM the reliefs seized the railroads, and a battation of marfines under Colome Charles Heywood was sent by stemmer from New-York, and in confunction with Admiral Jonett's fleet, took charge of the railroad and protected it until the insurrection was put down. While it is thought that the Colombians will remember the lesson of ISM, it is among the possibilities that the rebels will again seize the railroad. In that event Admiral Meade would proceed to Colom with his fleet and take forcible possession of the line.

Bocas del Toro is only 100 miles north of Colom.

eed to Colon with his fleet and take ession of the line. Bocas del Toro is only 100 miles north of Colon, and the Atlanta can easily make her trip in eight nours. The Raleigh will be at least four days in making the 1,200 mile run from Trinidad to Colon. Admiral Meade's squadron should sail to-day for La Guayra, Venezuela, which is miles nearer

AN ISLAND REPORTED SEIZED BY THE FRENCH

Paris, March 6.—The Government has received information by cable from Zanzibar that the French have setzed the is and of Nossivey, southwest of Madagascar,

There is no island southwest of Madagascar with

the name of Nossivey. The above dispatch evidently refers to the island of Nossi Bé, near the northwestern coast of Madagascar. But it has been a French possession for nearly a century, and it has never ceased to be governed, like Mayotte and the Comores group, in the Mozambique Channel, by a French resident, who ruled practically the native prince and his 8,000 subjects, as British residents rule over some provinces of the rajahs in India. It is difficult, therefore, to understand what the dispatch means in saying that the French "have seized" Nossi Bé. It may be that revolt, fostered by Malagassy agents, had broken out in the Island, as occurred a few years age, and that troops had to be landed to suppress the little insurerection. The report might also refer to the peaceful landing at Nossi Bé of the first contingent of soldiers who left Marselles on board the Shamrock and the Notre Dame de Salut as an escort to war material sent from France in advance of the expeditionary corps which will sail next month for Madagascar. This is about the time for that first contingent to arrive off the African Island, provided the voyage should have been made in normal conditions. The landing was to be effected at Diego Suares, already occupied by a French garrison, and which possesses a mignificent bay at the northern extremity of Madagascar. But at the latest reports that place was closely surrounded by the Hovas, and provisions had become scarce; and it may have been considered advisable to disembark a portion of the military escort at the neighboring island of Nossi Bé residents rule over some provinces of the rajahs in

THE KNOUT ABOLISHED.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS WILL FEEL THE LASH NO MORE.

AN EDICT FORBIDDING ITS USE ISSUED BY THE

CZAR-WHY THE STEP WAS TAKEN Berlin, March 6 .- A dispatch from St. Peters burg to the "Lokalanzeiger" says that an imperial edict has been issued abolishing the use of the knout in the infliction of punishment. Hitherto the peasants have been completely at the mercy of the local judges. The promulgation of this edict is due to the fact that statistics were submitted to the Car which showed that within the last ten years 3,000 persons convicted of petty thefts have died from the effects of the knout.

THE BEHRING SEA CLAIMS. SIR RICHARD WEBSTER WILL ASK THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT WHAT THEY PROPOSE TO DO ABOUT THEM.

London, March 6 .- Sir Richard Webster, formerly Attorney-General in the Cabinet of Lord Salisbury gave notice in the House of Commons to-day that to-morrow he would ask the Government what steps they proposed to take to bring the matter to a con clusion in view of the great and growing dissatis-faction in Canada over the delay in the settlement of claims for seizure of sealing vessels in Behring

THE PRINCE OF WALES RESIGNS. HE AND THE DUKE OF FIFE LEAVE THE TRAVEL-LERS' CLUB ON ACCOUNT OF THE BLACK-BALLING OF CECIL RHODES.

London, March 6.—"Truth" says that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Fife have resigned from the Travellers' Club in consequence of the action of that body in blackballing Cecil Rhodes, who was a candidate for membership.

FRANCE AT THE KIEL CELEBRATION. THE CONJUNCTION OF HER SHIPS WITH THOSE OF RUSSIA MIGHT LEAD TO POLITI-

CAL COMPLICATIONS. Berlin, March 6.-The "Cologne Gazette," com menting on the alleged intention of France to act in concert with Russia on the occasion of the opening of the Baftic Canal, their ships entering the canal and departing from Kiel together, anchoring to gether and acting in concert throughout the cele bration, says:

Such an entente would be a political manifesto and a departure from the purpose of celebrating a work of peace and of profit to all civilized nations. Germany will allot places to France and Russia in common with the other powers, as the diplomatic programme prescribes.

PRESIDENT FAURE HAS INFLUENZA. RAVAGES OF THE DISEASE IN ST. PETERSBURG-

LORD ROSEBERY RECOVERING SLOWLY. Paris, March 6.-President Faure is suffering from

St. Petersburg, March 6.-Influenza is widespread in this city. The hospitals are filled with sufferers from the disease, and the physicians are unable to London, March 6.-Lord Rosebery is slowly recovering his strength.

Rome, March 6.-The Pope has issued a brief to the Roman Catholic Bishops in England, granting dispensation from observing the Lenten fast in con-sequence of the prevalence of influenza in Great Britain.

TO WED PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES. IT IS AGAIN ASSERTED THAT SHE WILL SOON BE MARRIED TO THE PRINCE OF NAPLES.

Rome, March 6.-The Prince of Naples arrived n Rome this morning from Florence. tion is again made by his entourage that he will soon be married to Princess Maud of Wales, and the arrival of the Prince of Wales and other mem-hers of the British royal family is expected soon.

ANTI-HEBREW BILL REJECTED. Berlin, March 6.-The Reichstag to-day by a vote of 167 to 51 rejected the bill to restrict Hebrew emi-

The proposal was introduced by Freiherr von Manteuffel, leader of the Conservatives, and was seconded by Liebermann von Sonnenberg, for years Reichstag. Concurrently with the debate on this proposal the Deputies discussed Professor Dr. Hasse's resolution, aiming to make it more difficult and for immigrants to acquire German citizenship terior, said he had not obtained the Federal Coun

but got no encouragement from the rest of the House.

Ex-Rector Ahlwardt made a characteristic address, in which he called Hebrews parasites, beasts of prey, swindlers, bacilli and scum of the earth.

Eugen Richter, leader of the Radicals, protested that President von Levetzow ought not to allow such language. Levetzow replied severely that he declined to submit to Deputy Richter's dictation regarding the discharge of his official duties. The Conservatives applauded and Richter shouted back: "I have the moral right on my side, although you may have the technical right."

Cheers from the Radicals and Social Democrats and hisses from the Conservatives drowned the President's bell. Bitter personal remarks were exchanged across the House by the Extreme Right and the Extreme Left. After five minutes of confusion and personal abuse the Deputies rejected Dr. Hasse's motion and then voted down Feriherr von Manteuffel's proposal.

MME. ALBANI SLIGHTLY ILL, Paris, March 6.-Mme. Albani, the singer, has been niling for several days and is confined to her room, but is not seriously EL

VICTORIA GOING TO THE CONTINENT London, March 6.-The Queen experienced no fatique from her presence at the drawing-room yes terday. She drave out this forenoon and appeared to be in excellent spirits. This afternoon she went to Windsor. She will start for the Continent on March 13, traveiling incognito as the Countess of Balmoral.

NOT BELIEVED TO BE NANSEN'S BALLOON. London, March 6.-Secretary Monteflore, of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, writes that he has reason to believe that the balloon seen be tween Lebesby and Langflord, Norway, is Nansen's, but Jackson and Harmsworth's.

FUNERAL OF PROFESSOR BLACKIE. Edinburgh, March 6.-The funeral of Professor John Stuart Blackle took piace this morn body was buried in the Dean Cemetery. The cathedral was filled with the faculty and students of Elinburgh University, the members of the Mu-nicipality of Edinburgh and the prominent legal and literary celebrities of the city, as well as many from abroad, all of whom marched to the grave.

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